Our Proofs That Atlantis Existed

The Esoteric History of the Earth

By WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY



The Fifteenth of

The GALAHAD LECTURES

Our Proofs That Atlantis Existed

BEING THE FIFTEENTH OF

The Galahad Lectures

THE GALAHAD LECTURES constitute a great curriculum of information on the Unknown Esoteric History of the Earth, from the time of its conception as a planet, up through the Edenic period when the first forms of human life existed under the Great Water-Veil, into the Antediluvian world with its strange civilizations, and through the Atlantean and Egyptian epochs into the modern Christian. ¶ These Scripts comprise the Instruction given as part of the Lecture Courses of Galahad College Summer School held in Asheville, N. C., in the summer of 1932 and have been recorded and preserved in this form for students of the Foundation Fellowship. ¶ The Foundation Fellowship is a nation-wide assembly of Metaphysical Students, sacredly searching for the true fundamentals behind life in Mortality and for accurate knowledge of the soul's enhancements in octaves higher than those of earth.

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THE FIFTEENTH LECTURE

ALL THE EVIDENCE tending to establish the existence of both Lemuria and Atlantis proceeds from a period so remote that the geologist, the archaeologist and the ethnologist make the pardonable error of confusing these civilizations and cultures with each other. This is illustrated by the material contained in two volumes by Churchward that have recently found popularity: The Lost Continent of Mu and The Children of Mu. Churchward writes for an audience whose ignorance regarding these ancient matters is abysmal. To students who have some knowledge of the existence of both Lemuria and Atlantis, either from investigation or by lifted memories of times when they dwelt in other bodies as human units in those cultures, his testimony discloses how lamentably he has confused them. Both of his works appear puerile and superficial beside such a sweepingly comprehensive treatment as Ignatius Donnelly has given Atlantis. And yet even Donnelly, in his scholarly zeal to prove the existence of Atlantis, has committed another type of error and ignored the existence of Lemuria in toto. Donnelly would make Atlantis out as the mother continent from which came all races and cultures of the present.

The enthusiasm of these men, each trying to attest convincingly to the existence of the particular continent in which he is more interested, has resulted in a mass of evidence, however, that should not be ignored. It does not call for denial. It calls rather for sorting out and properly classifying it as to continents and periods.

What the layman does not understand is that in a certain period Lemuria and Atlantis were doubtless contemporaneous. That is to say, Lemuria was still in existence during a sequence in earthly history when Atlantis came into her full flower and had received colony after colony from the true mother continent located in what are now the watery wastes of the south Pacific.

Apparently the reason why we do not hear more about Lemuria even in folklore persisting from those far-off days, is that the destruction and disappearance from the world's stage of the south Pacific continent was not so spectacular or tragic as the disaster that overwhelmed Atlantis in comparatively recent times. We are led to believe that Lemuria sank slowly by the process that is now recognized as gradual inundation, whereas a stupendous submarine cataclysm carried Atlantis out of sight in one terrible day and night. Because this was so, the people of Lemuria, generally speaking, had both time and opportunity to transplant their culture elsewhere and make provision for the gigantic changes which the gradual submergence of the Lemurian continent would mean to civilization as it then existed.

And we know that they did transplant their culture. They transplanted it both east and west. Vast hordes of people seem to have migrated westward, discovered the continent of Asia, populated Cambodia and Burma, pushed up into India and Tibet, and laid the basis for that racial development which was to come down into historic times as Chinese. They likewise crossed to the East Coast of Africa and penetrated to the district now recognized as the source of the Nile. We find them introducing Negroes into Africa apparently by this route, sending other Negroid peoples up into what are now the Philippines, and distributing what are called the Oriental or Mongoloid peoples throughout Asia generally. There are indications that in their colonization of Africa, those who had penetrated to the headwaters of the Nile came into conflict with the Atlantean peoples who had migrated from eastern Atlantis into the Mediterranean basin and established themselves in and around the delta of the Nile. These two root races, from opposite sides of the earth, came into contact east of the Sudan, with a result that supplies many solutions to the mysteries of ethnology in connection with the entire Mesopotamian and Caspian areas.

WHAT the true southern Chinese as we meet them today are the posterity of these ancient Lemurians, is attested by the nature of their language and its similarity to the Lemurian tongue as recovered by those who have gone into the profounder phases of cosmic existence. This question of language, or philology, however, I want to leave for a separate lecture. ¶ The Lemurians were uniformly a big bodied, red-skinned people, not unlike our North American Indians in stature and from whom indeed some of our North American Indian tribes are descended. They seem to have been a people of high cranial development, particularly in their foreheads or forebrains. Their skulls went up from the nose bridge almost vertically and yet were spherical, or brachycephalic in form, whereas the later Atlanteans were dolichocephalic, or long-skulled, with foreheads so receding as to be classed as Flatheads.

It is the logical conclusion of those who have given much study to the subject, that the attempt by certain savage Indian tribes to flatten the foreheads of their infants by carrying those babies about in their early formative periods with their skulls pressed down under an inverted V-shaped board, was nothing but an attempt to distinguish Atlanteans from Lemurians in an accentuated manner. Over countless generations, however, the basic reason for the practice was lost and they continued to so flatten the heads of their children from what seemed to be a barbarous custom. We shall refer to this again in later consideration of Atlantean culture and what the world of today has inherited unwittingly from it.

By the same token that the Lemurians were high-headed in frontal cranial development, they were also small-jawed. It seems to be a biological fact that Nature enhances physiognomical attributes according as a species has use for them toward survival in a pristine condition. We do not have to go further back than Darwin to get evidence that this is so. A race with a high degree of cultural intelligence becomes weak-jawed in the exact ratio that it has no use for prognathic jawbones for the rending or crunching of uncooked foods. A race far advanced on the course of civilization will dispense with this aboriginal phenomenon and become developed above the nose instead of under it.

Now thousands of people make the error of wanting the Lemurian and Atlantean civilizations reconstructed for them in a manner that pictures those civilizations as weird, mystic, or analogous to beings from

another planet. They resent the implication that people of that far-off day were scarcely any different in thoughts, habits, customs and manners of living, than they are today. They want a necromantic, fantastic race drawn for them, that lived differently, talked differently, clothed itself differently, and if they cannot have it recreated for them, they decide that the scholar is a trickster or a fictionist. Tell them that in Lemuria lived practically all of the races that inhabit the earth today, Negroes, Semites, Mongols, and even the white people that were later to become the true Atlanteans, that their houses or their dress was not much different from today, and they will show acute disappointment. Tell them that they were those same Lemurians, living in that early period, and they will say "Prove it!" Yet when one starts speaking the language of that ancient time, they will listen dull-eyed, or they will remark on its similarity to the modern Chinese and accept it as merely freakish entertainment.

I HAVE known several people who spoke the Lemurian tongue, and on occasion have spoken it myself. It is a tongue that has practically perished from the earth, and yet again and again this thing has happened: Lapsing into it aloud to get greater fluency, myself, for the expression of an idea to myself, in the presence of others, I have seen the most prosaic persons show a quick gleam of interest, ask me what tongue I was speaking, scowl for a time as though striving to remember something vague in the memory, and then come back at me with a quite comprehensible statement in reply, in the Lemurian tongue, yet wholly unable to account for their knowledge of it.

I did this interesting thing one evening: I had for spiritual therapeutic treatment the case of a young man who was frightfully distressed over his relationships with a certain group in his present life. He wanted to know why their mutual obligations were what they were. I sent him back into his memory, in cataleptic slumber. I instructed him to recall his particular former life or lives in which he had been in propinquity with the same persons and had experiences with them that had resulted in the social complications of the present. He seemed to do so without much difficulty. But while he was deep in the cataleptic sleep, I began very softly talking to him in Lemurian. I spoke to him in Lemurian, beginning with the frailest of whispers and gradually increasing the volume of my voice until a dozen witnesses heard what

I was saying, though unable to interpret it in English. On coming from that trance state, the young man repeated in English all that I had uttered to him in Lemurian and was prepared to swear that I had spoken to him in English. In other words, he remembered the language perfectly in his subconscious mind and made his own translations, but could not bring it all up into his present "English" consciousness. How could he have understood me as he did, unless he had once lived as a Lemurian and carried the meaning of the tongue in his Eternal Mind?

One night, when conversing in the Lemurian tongue with certain souls in higher dimensions of time and space who had not reincarnated since the disappearance of their motherland, I asked them the age of the language which we were then using. They replied, "Approximately 175,000 years"!

Many people who recall the Atlantean tongue and speak it fluently, have remarked on my queer enunciation of the language. They say my accent seemed archaic to them. It was not unlike an Englishman or American of today, hearing a person of the Chaucer period address him in the early Anglo-Saxon tongue. He might understand the drift of the conversation but be puzzled by the pronunciation of certain words and phrases.

INASMUCH as the customs, habits and ethics of the two peoples were practically contemporaneous, at least in those periods in which we are most interested, it seems expedient to consider the Lemurian and Atlantean cultures as one, or at least to alliterate them as one in order to arrive at the origins of many of our religious and social heritages of the present. Bear in mind that this is the entire motive and motif for what we are attempting in this instruction. It is not our intention to enter deeply into a study of these perished civilizations purely for the erudition that might accrue to ourselves. We are pursuing a different objective. I could easily elaborate these writings fourfold, and not begin to exhaust our material. I must curtail and condense in order to paint in only the background for modern theological and ethical culture as we know it. We are in a mess of skepticism, unbelief and unrest today, because humanity has not been generally introduced to the true fundmentals accounting for what it terms its culture. Legend, folklore, superstition and archaeological fact are all mixed up together in the same stew of pottage, with precious little

spiritual nutriment accruing from the mixture. We are on the trail of "where things that we imagine we believe came from," and whence we get many of the silly childish notions that we are asked to accept as profoundest celestial fact. With these determined, we can get a clear concept of what is true, eternal, and spiritually dependable.
So, without the slightest desire to skip over one of the most vital cycles in the world's history, I am forced to speak of the Lemurian and Atlantean cultures as one, or the one as the outgrowth of the other, without altering the essence of either, for our present purposes.
¶ What we need to know about Lemuria in the present instance is that it apparently existed in the south Pacific from Australia to Easter Island, and from the Marquesian Group to the Hawaiis, and that it sent great colonization projects both east and west, those on the west going to Africa and Asia, and those on the east going to South America, Maya in Central America, across to Atlantis, and thence to Europe, the Mediterranean basin, Egypt, and Old Caspia. If you care to read Churchward's books by all means do so. They can be procured in any corner bookstore. But read them with certain reservations until you are fully conversant with the role played by Atlantis in the pre-Egyptian period.

I HAVE already referred to Easter Island and the gigantic monoliths and statues still existent thereon. Our hypothesis has it that Easter Island was the New York City of its day, insofar as it was an eastern seaport for the dispatching of its shipping to the east. Of course it doubtless covered a far vaster territory than we find unsubmerged as Easter Island of the present. But that is beside the point. What we wish to determine is reasonable proof that there was a Lemuria, that it did send shipping eastward to South and Central America, that there was an Atlantis as a port of call in the Atlantic, and that the peoples from the two continents of Lemuria and Atlantis were the forerunners of those who peopled the Old World as we have it described for us in accepted histories of today. And we look for this proof, to Central and South America, particularly the latter in the vicinity of Lake Titicaca. A moment's divergence, here, however.
When those Lemurians and Atlanteans pushed out their colonization schemes time after time, and in cycle after cycle of terrain reformation, it was literally necessary to re-explore the earth. Atlantis, I say, is the country and culture in which we are the more interested, because it

was nearer to us and is nearer to us, both in point of time and of significance. Our culture of the present moment is Atlantean more than it is Greek or Roman. Before we study much further we shall understand why this is so. But we find that despite the fact that we are reliving the denouement of Atlantean culture, and will eventually carry it far higher than even the Atlanteans carried it, nevertheless there are evidences of cultures that seem to have come in between the civilization of Lemuria in her prime, and the civilization of Atlantis as we shall attempt to reconstruct it.

We find these evidences in both North and South America to the east of Lemuria, and we find them in both Asia and Africa to the west of Lemuria, particularly in that country known as Pali, or the section of the planet now distinguished by the Java straits. As those Pali people pushed constantly westward down around into Persia and Mesopotamia, they finally found themselves confronted by the Atlanteans who made up that great lost civilization of Ad, whose peoples we find referred to vaguely as the Adites. These Adites, whom we shall study in their proper places, seem to have been the forerunners of the ancient Egyptians, giving the latter their remarkable culture with which Egyptian history opens, and an equally remarkable line of rulers, the early Egyptian kings, who present such a mystery to historians. An interesting thing to note in this connection, is the fact that at about the place where these ancient Pali peoples were halted in their western migratory pushes, by these Atlantean Adites, the land was known as the Pali Land, or Pali-Stan. The designation endures to this day. We trace the derivation of Palestine to Pali-Stan, first spelled Pale-Stan, then Palestan, then Palestane, then the modern Palestine.

Do you recognize here, likewise, the significance of this particular territory in connection with the Armageddon so frequently referred to in Revelations? The races pushing eastward from Atlantis, met the races that had long since established themselves out of the western drive from Lemuria. Is it any wonder that, coming to grips where and as they did, the territory should early have been designated as the Battleground of the Lord?

The important thing to remember is, that Lemuria pushed both eastward and westward in her colonization schemes. She peopled the Orient as we know it today. But she likewise was the great culture-determining factor in the peopling of Central and South America. Central and South America were no farther distant from Lemuria, than Asia on the west, and would have felt the cultural effects from such

invasions, contemporaneously with Pali, Cambodia, India and Burma. ¶ Throughout South America, and up through what is now Yucatan, New Mexico, the Mississippi watershed, away up into the Lake Superior copper region, to say nothing of Indiana and Ohio—after Lake Agassiz had been drained—were settlements and cities far, far in advance, culturally, over our so-called civilization of the present. Does this contention seem fantastic and revolutionary? We shall see that it is not, and that our ignorant, censored, inhibited "historians" are cheating us of a vast wealth of detail about that particular cycle in the earth's development which antedated the Atlantean cataclysm.

WE hear poems recited about Lo, the Poor Indian, and think of him as the original American just emerging from the same savage or barbarous state that our white ancestors passed through at the time that the bison pictures were painted on the Laurentian Caves of southern France. But Lo, the Poor Indian was by no means the original American. In his various tribes, as we now discern them, he constituted units of that great Lemurian colonization era when the two Americas surpassed in cultural and ethical attainments anything achieved by Egypt in her prime. When the great mother continent Lemuria was submerged gradually, followed by the catastrophe that took down Atlantis, he was left isolated and abandoned on the continent that ran north and south between. He had to get along as best he could, in the wake of the titanic tidal wave that toppled over his cities and his cultural life. With the whole civilized world destroyed about him, he went back to living in tents, wresting a livelihood from Nature as he found it, shattered and fear-struck, exactly as we would be obliged to do if a similar cataclysm engulfed us tomorrow, making a sea-girt island of this mountain State of North Carolina. With the five continents sunken beneath the waves, with North American civilization wiped out, our problem would be one of hunting animals for fur and food, and letting inventions and scientific achievements become a matter of interest to our progeny.

Anthropologists and ethnologists often comment on the similarity between the Asiatic Mongols and the North American Sioux. Denying that Lemuria ever existed, they strive to explain it by declaring that the North American Indian must have originated in Asia and migrated across Bering Straits or the Aleutian land-bridge, and come gradually down across British Columbia into what is now the United States, and

pushed on down toward Central and South America. The fallacy of such elemental reasoning lies in the fact that no such migrations have ever been of record without leaving cultural vestiges or philological traces enroute.

Such migrating peoples do not keep going like an invading army, or a flying football wedge. The process is gradual, over vast periods of time. One set of people pushes another along. But always families, tribes, or outstanding individuals, are scattered along the way, to mark the infiltration of new peoples with blood strains, or customs or folklore, showing that the new peoples have not always possessed the land.

¶ So it was, truthfully, in India, until a comparatively recent date. But down from Alaska and British Columbia we find no such vestigial traces of those Indian tribes now peopling Central and South America. Countless thousands of Indians making up the tribes in the Canadian Northwest are not Mongols and bear no resemblance to Mongols. Indeed, many of them are ethnologically white people. White people! For instance, the Menominees. Where in all Asia are there white people to compare with the Menominees? That poor old Aleutian land-bridge! According to the modern ethnologist, at one time it must have sustained a greater volume of traffic than West 42nd Street, New York City. And yet it shows scarcely a trace of such migrations in the way of weapons, cooking utensils, or other accoutrements of a people's culture. And never within the knowledge of historic man has it had one ton less of ice and snow than is disclosed on its well-nigh impassable arctic wastes of the present. Anything to maintain the theory that the continents have never been different than man beholds them at present! If there are Sioux Indians in North America who resemble the Chinese Mongols, they must have come over the existent land-bridge, and that is all there is to it!

But the paradoxes and discrepancies do not stop there. By denying the existence of Lemuria and Atlantis, we find them bobbing up all over the rest of the earth. When we compare the civilization of Egypt in its prime with that of Maya, or Yucatan, or that of Phoenicia with that of Cambodia, we are struck by similarities that by no manner of imagination can be classed as coincidence. The same racial traits, the same social customs, the same religious practices, come to light, as we shall see in reconstructing the Atlantean culture. Even the theological folklore is almost identical.

THE ancestors of the Quichuas or Kechuas, who constituted the outstanding Lemurian colonists in South America, say that Divinity parted the seas for their passage to their early home, as the Red Sea was supposed to have been parted for the passage of the Children of Israel. The story of Samson is paralleled in the history of Zipanka; conquered by his enemies, he pulled down the building in which he was held captive and killed his captors.

The Quichuas seem to have been originally a fair-skinned race with blue eyes and light and even auburn hair. They had regular features, large heads, and large bodies. Their descendants are to this day an olive-skinned people, much lighter in color than the Indian tribes subjugated by them. They were a great race. Peru, as it was known to the Spaniards, held very much the same relation to the ancient Quichuan civilization as England in the sixteenth century held to the civilization of the Caesars. The Incas were simply an offshoot people who, descending from the mountains, subdued the rude races of the seacoast and imposed their ancient civilization upon them.

The Quichuan nation extended at one time over a region of country more than two thousand miles long. This whole region, when the Spaniards arrived, was a populous and prosperous empire, complete in its civil organization, supported by an efficient system of industry, and presenting a notable development of the more important arts of civilized life. Read Baldwin's Ancient America if you want detailed accounts of the achievments of this civilization.

The companions of Pizarro found everywhere the evidences of a civilization of great antiquity. Cieca de Leon mentions "great edifices" that were already in ruins at Tiahuanaca, an artificial hill raised on a groundwork of stone, and two stone idols, apparently made by skilful artificers, ten or twelve feet high and clothed in long robes. "In this place also," says de Leon, "there are stones so large and so overgrown that our wonder is excited, it being incomprehensible that the power of man could have placed them where we see them. They are variously wrought and some of them, having the form of men, must have been idols. Near the walls are many caves and excavations under the earth; but in another place, farther west, are other and greater monuments, such as large gateways with hinges, platforms and porches, each made of a single stone. It surprised me to see some of these enormous gateways, made of great masses of stone, some of which were thirty feet long, fifteen high, and six thick."

The capital of the Chimus of northern Peru at Gran-Chimu was conquered by the Incas after a long and bloody struggle, and the capital was given up to barbarous ravages and spoliation. "But its remains exist today, the marvel of the southern continent, covering not less than twenty square miles." Tombs, temples and palaces arise on every hand, ruined but still traceable. Immense pyramidal structures, some of them six hundred feet square; vast areas shut in by massive walls, each containing its water-tank, its shops, municipal edifices, and the dwellings of its inhabitants, and each a branch of a larger organization; prisons, furnaces for smelting metals, and almost every concomitant of civilization, existed in the ancient Chimu capital. One of the great pyramids called the Temple of the Sun is 812 feet long, by 470 wide, and 150 feet high. These vast structures have been ruined for centuries, but still the work of excavation is going on.

One of the centers of the ancient Quichuan civilization was around Lake Titicaca. The buildings, still existent, marking its site, were all constructed of hewn stone and had doors and windows with posts, sills, and thresholds of stone. At Cuelap, in northern Peru, remarkable ruins have been found consisting of a wall of wrought stone 3600 feet long, 560 broad, and 150 high, constituting a solid mass with a level summit. On this mass was another, 600 feet long, 500 broad, and 150 high, making an aggregate height of 300 feet. In it were rooms and cells that were used as tombs.

HOW silly to contend that such structures could possibly have been erected by the forebears of North American Indians like the Sioux, a nomad people, who pushed across the Aleutian land-bridge from Asia, when there is nothing in Asia to compare with them. Would it not have been a freak of nature for such a people to have become such masons after arriving and settling down in the new territory, when both ancestors and progeny still exhibit all the tendencies of strictly nomadic and non-technical existence?

The answer must be, rather, that these ancient Quichuas were naught but the Lemurian colonists who pushed eastward from Easter Island as their embarkation point, since on Easter Island today we find similar skill and technique exhibited in imperishable stone.

Very ancient ruins, showing remains of large and remarkable edifices, were found near Haumanga and also described by de Leon. The native tradition said this city was built by bearded white men who came there long before the time of the Incas and established a settlement.

These Lemurian colonists made use of aqueducts which they built with notable skill, using hewn stones and cement and making them very substantial. One extended over 450 miles across sierras and over rivers. Think of a stone aqueduct reaching from New York City to the State of North Carolina!

Their public roads were equally remarkable, being built on masonry. One of these roads ran along the mountains through the whole length of the empire from Quito to Chile. Another, starting from this at Cuzco, Peru, went down to the coast and extended northward to the equator. These roads were from 20 to 25 feet wide, were macadamized with pulverized stone mixed with lime and bituminous cement and were guarded by strong walls, more than a fathom in thickness! In many places these roads were cut for leagues through solid rock. Great ravines were filled up with masonry. Rivers were crossed by suspension bridges, used here ages before their introduction into Europe.

Prof. Baldwin says: "The builders of our Pacific Railroad with their superior engineering skill and mechanical appliances, might reasonably shrink from the cost and the difficulties of such a work as this. Extending from one degree north of Quito to Cuzco, and from Cuzco to Chile, it was quite as long as the two Pacific railroads and its wild route among the mountains was far more difficult."

Along these great roads, caravansaries were established for the accommodation of travelers. And these roads were ancient in the time of the Incas. They were the work of reddish-white, auburn-haired, bearded men. They were the work of men who first stopped over and civilized South America in and around the Amazon basin before pushing on to the conquest and civilizing of Atlantis. They present for our baffled gaze today a true attestment of the degree of civilization to which our Lemurian forebears had attained. Lemuria as a continent has long since been completely submerged in the Ocean. But in the land of their colonization the handiwork of the Lemurians persists to confront us and point irrefutably to their highly evolved culture, a culture which we have yet to approximate according to the confessions of our own engineers.

But they excelled in other things than engineering skill. Their works in cotton and wool exceeded anything known in Europe. They had carried irrigation, agriculture and the cutting of gems, to a point equaling anything that has been given us by the Old World. Their accumulations of the precious metals exceeded anything previously known in the history of the earth. In the course of twenty-five years after the Conquest, the Spaniards sent to Spain more than eight hundred millions of dollars' worth of gold, nearly all of it taken from the Quichuas as booty. In one of their palaces they had an artificial garden, the soil of which was made of pieces of fine gold, and this was artificially planted with different kinds of maize, which were of gold, their stems, leaves and ears. Besides this, they had more than twenty sheep with their lambs, attended by shepherds, all made of gold. In a description of one lot of golden articles, sent to Spain in 1534 by Pizarro, there is mention of "four llamas, ten statues of women of full size, and a cistern of gold, so curious that it excited the wonder of all."

BUT that these were truly the ancient Lemurians, who later went farther east and colonized Atlantis with a similar culture, is further attested by the masonry work in and around Lake Titicaca itself. This lake is now raised nearly 13,000 feet in the air by the elevation of the Andes Mountains. But at the time that Lemuria and Atlantis must have been in communication, it was not only on sea level, but it must have constituted a portion of the great Amazonian Sea that geologists tell us once covered the whole of the present Brazil.

Here on the west shore of Titicaca can be seen the ruins of old canal docks and quays, still bearing the scraping marks of great vessels that must have gone through those canals and locks precisely as great vessels go through our Panama Canal at the present time. The wearing away or gouging of the stones, as at present indicated, shows that these ancient Lemurians or their colonists the Quichuas must have had ships quite as powerful and massive as anything engaged in world shipping at the present moment.

Get the true significance of this. Men do not erect canal locks whose stones run to 800 tons, merely to let a fleet of birchbark canoes pass through from ocean to ocean. Mere savages, or barbarians, could not have built vessels of sufficient draught and weight to so gouge those stones as they slid through from Pacific to Atlantic Ocean. World shipping, propelled by either steam, electricity, or the vrille ray, must have been quite equal to anything we have in the world's harbors here in 1939. Just as we can determine the size of a vessel from the dry dock built to accommodate it, so these old canal locks bear mute testimony of an age of world culture that is a sealed book to the childish historian who thinks that evolution worked in a straight line from the fen savages to the erudite Egyptian who became the Greek and Roman from the standpoint of culture.

By a similar fitting together of evidence into a mosaic, we arrive at the accredited existence of Atlantis. But here we must lean heavily on geology, physiology, and philology.

IN THE first place, we know that a great continent, called by us Atlantis, must have existed, not only because we begin to confront the parallelisms to Lemurian and Quichuan culture in the countries around the Mediterranean Sea. We know it from oceanography, or land soundings deep beneath the waves of the Atlantic.

¶ As Donnelly says, suppose we were to find in mid-Atlantic, in front of the Mediterranean, in the neighborhood of the Azores, the remains of an immense island sunk beneath the sea, one thousand miles in width and two to three thousand miles long, would it not go far to confirm the statement of Plato that "beyond the strait where you place the Pillars of Hercules there was an island larger than Asia (Minor) and Lybia combined," called Atlantis? And suppose we found that the Azores were the mountain peaks of this submerged island and were torn and rent by tremendous volcanic convulsions, while around them descending into the sea were found great strata of lava, and the whole face of the sunken land was covered for thousands of miles with volcanic debris. Would we not be obliged to confess that these facts furnished strong corroborative proofs of the truth of Plato's statement, that "in one day and in one fatal night there came mighty earthquakes and inundations which ingulfed that mighty people. Atlantis disappeared beneath the sea; and then that sea became inaccessible on account of the quantity of mud which the ingulfed island left in its place"?

All these things recent investigation has proved conclusively. Deep-sea soundings have been made by ships of different nations: The United States ship "Dolphin," the German frigate "Gazelle," and the British ships "Hydra," "Porcupine" and "Challenger." These ships mapped out the bottom of the Atlantic, and the result is the disclosing of a great elevation, reaching from a point on the coast of the British Islands southward to the coast of South America, at Cape Orange, thence southeastward to the coast of Africa and thence southward to Tristan da Cunha. It rises about 9,000 feet above the Atlantic's depths around it, and in the Azores, St. Paul's Rocks, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha it reaches the surface of the ocean.

Evidence that this elevation was once dry land, is found in the fact that the inequalities, the mountains and valleys of its surface, could never have been produced in accordance with any laws for the deposition of sediment, nor by submarine elevation; but on the contrary must have been carved by agencies acting above the water level.

In this solemn geological assertion, attested by such reputable journals as the Scientific American, we have the irrefutable answer to those callow and irresponsible skeptics who often exclaim facetiously from the depths of their ignorance, "What actual proof have we that Atlantis isn't merely a figment of poetical imagination?"
Geology attests that it existed, and at no very remote date, above the water, granted we had no other proofs in ethnology or philology, of which we do have a plethora as will be described in ensuing lectures. It is no fantastic, make-believe continent, that we are discussing. Mythology and folklore about it have not sprung from vague imaginings.
We shall see that it was the womb and cradle of practically all the vital and significant theological and social rituals and customs which go to make up our "civilization" of today.
Atlantis actually existed, because the ocean bed shows that its contours and defiles, miles under the surface, were formed by erosions or transformations that had to come from wind and weather in an exposed condition, or from volcanic upheavals, as they would assume a far different aspect if they had been due to deep-sea vomitings.
Let us not be so bigoted as to try to get back of evidence so silencing to puerile prattlings and skepticism.

OF the religious and social parallelisms disclosing that there must have been a considerable land-bridge in between the Old World and the New, I am not going to say very much in this lecture. As we shall see in a special treatise on the subject, they are overwhelming in number and significance. ¶ Consider the religious practices of both Hebrews and Mexicans. They both worship toward the east, both call the south the Right Hand of the world, both are punctilious in their ablutions, both consider a woman who dies in childbirth as worthy of great honor as the soldier who dies on the field of battle. Both punished adultery by stoning to death. David "leaped and danced before the Lord." The Indians had their war dances. Both peoples had an ark purporting to be the abiding-place of the Lord.
Consider certain philological similarities. How comes it that the later language of the Mayans was almost pure Greek? How comes it that the Bible tells us that in the beginning the earth was without form, and void, and covered with water? In the Quichuan legends we are told,

"at first, all was sea, no man, animal, bird, or green herb; there was nothing to be seen but the sea and the heavens."

The Bible says, "And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." The Quichuan legend says, "The Creator, the Former, the Dominator, the Feathered Serpent, those that gave life, moved upon the waters like a glowing light."

The Bible says, "And God said, Let the waters under the heaven be gathered together unto one place and let the dry land appear: and it was so." The Quichuan legend says, "The creative spirits cried out 'Earth!' and in an instant it was formed, and rose like a vapor cloud; immediately the plains and the mountains arose and the cypress and pine appeared."

The Bible tells us, "And God saw that it was good." The Quichuan legend says, "Then Gucumatz was filled with joy and cried out, 'Blessed be thy coming, O Heart of Heaven, Hurakan, thunderbolt.'"

¶ The order in which the vegetables, animals and man were formed is the same in both records.

In Genesis we are told, "And the Lord God formed man of the dust of the ground." The Quichuan legend says, "The first man was made of clay; but he had no intelligence and was consumed in the water."

¶ In Genesis the first man was presented as naked. The Aztec legend says, "The sun was much nearer the earth then than now and his grateful warmth rendered clothing unnecessary."

Even the temptation of Eve appears in the American records. The Toltecs had paintings of a garden, with a single tree standing in its midst; round the root of this tree is entwined a serpent whose head appearing above the foliage displays the face of a woman. Torquemada admits the existence of this tradition among them, and agrees with the Indian historians who affirm that this was the first woman in the world, who bore children, and from whom all men are descended. There is also a legend of Suchiquecal, who disobediently gathered roses from a tree and injured herself and all her posterity.

The legends of the Old World that underlie Genesis and were used by Milton in his Paradise Lost, appear in the Mexican legends of a war of angels in heaven and the fall of Zoutem-que and the other rebellious spirits.

Central Americans possessed striking parallels to the account of the Deluge in Genesis; there is also a clearly established legend which singularly resembles the Biblical record of the Tower of Babel.

These are but examples chosen at random of what would seem to

attest to a logical fact: that instead of ancient Americans' pirating or plagiarizing the Biblical stories as we know them, getting them mysteriously across 3,000 miles of Atlantic ocean water, the reverse was true.

These old accounts of humankind's beginnings started undoubtedly in Lemuria, were carried across Maya and South America as civilization pushed eastward, were of common knowledge in Atlantis, whence they traveled with eastwardly migrating peoples to Egypt and Pali-Stan, to be at length seized upon by the Hebrew compilers of Holy Writ and incorporated in our modern Bible. But each of them remained as part of the folklore in the lands which had known them. Then when Atlantis sank and America was cut off from Europe and Africa, they continued to qualify as the sacred origins of the peoples on both sides of the earth. Now the inheritors of the Old World are incensed that such accounts should be found and known in the New World, and try to explain it that they must have been carried there by shipwrecked sailors, or possibly transferred there by the devil, as we have seen the Spaniards declaring when they encountered the Cross in Yucatan. As a matter of fact, these legends antedate Atlantis. That remote are they, and that long have they survived in a hundred different guises.

AGAIN referring to the geological data, however, in the soundings of the ships to which I have called your attention we have presented the backbone of the ancient continent which once occupied the whole of the Atlantic Ocean, and from whose washings much of the shore territories of America and Europe must have been constructed. The deepest parts of the ocean, 3500 fathoms deep, represent those portions which sunk first, to-wit, the plains east and west of the central mountain range. Some of the loftiest peaks of this range, the Azores, St. Paul's, Ascension, Tristan da Cunha, are still above the ocean level, while the great body of Atlantis lies only a few hundred fathoms beneath the sea.

In these "connecting ridges" we see the pathway which once extended between the New World and the Old, and by means of which the plants and animals of one continent traveled to the other. And by the same avenues black men found their way from Lemuria to South America, accounting for their presence on many isolated islands of the South Seas, thence across into Atlantis and into Africa, from the

west side, as well as from Lemuria into Africa on the East Coast. This populating of Africa with blacks of such dissimilar statures, physiognomies and racial customs, would thus be accounted for with far more logic than is exhibited by ethnologists of the present.

The officers of the "Challenger" found the entire ridge of Atlantis covered with volcanic deposits. These are the subsided mud which, as Plato tells us, rendered the sea impassable after the destruction of the island. For hundreds of generations, until the time of Columbus, there were no maritime explorations west of the Pillars of Hercules, now known as the Rock of Gibraltar. This was not because those ancient seamen feared to penetrate into the unknown, for we have record of their skirting the African shores as far down as the Cape of Good Hope, and up the European coast to Britain. They did not sail due west because it was common knowledge that not far distant in the Atlantic there existed tremendous mud-flats near the surface which would halt all navigation. At sometime during the first fifteen centuries of the Christian era, however, these mud-flats sank steadily lower and lower. Columbus was simply lucky, in that they had gone down a sufficient depth from the surface to let the "Santa Maria" and her two sister craft pass over them in safety.

It does not follow, as Donnelly so aptly remarks, that at the time Atlantis was finally engulfed, the ridges connecting it with America and Africa rose above the water level. These may have gradually subsided into the sea, or may have gone down in cataclysms such as are described in the Central American books.

Sir C. Wyville Thompson found that the specimens of the fauna of the coast of Brazil, brought up in his dredging machine, are similar to those on the western coast of southern Europe. We shall go into the question of both fauna and flora in our next lecture. They prove conclusively, even if we did not have the aforesaid geological record to convince us, that the Old World and the New were once connected.

But the disgraceful part of the matter, attesting to the colossal ignorance of the vaunted modern scholar, is this same designation of the "oldness" and "newness" of these hemispheres. If the truth could only be conceded for once, we should be more correct in putting it that these lands of the western hemisphere represent the Old World, whereas Europe, Africa and Mesopotamia are in the New.

PROBING the subject assiduously as it deserves, we shall find there is little enough mystery in the now missing copper age between that of Stone and Bronze. The world's great copper age came in Atlantis, and even as far back as Maya and Lemuria. By the time Lemuria was completely submerged, and Atlantis had been reduced to a stupendous mud-flat beyond the Pillars of Hercules, Europe and the great Adite kingdoms were sufficiently advanced to know how to alloy tin with copper and get bronze.

We shall come back constantly to the civilizations that rose and fell in the western hemisphere, particularly in Central and South America. We are by no means slighting them to take them up with Atlantis as we shall see her in her prime. We have all kinds of evidence, that at the time that the northern part of South America was at water level, a great inland sea covered what is now the tropical country of interior Brazil. It was to get into this sea from the Pacific side, that the Titicaca canals and locks were constructed. About this Amazonian Sea were located over 300 magnificent cities teeming with millions of inhabitants. Churchward's books treat with many of these in a most graphic and interesting manner.

This Amazonian Sea opened on the eastern side into the south Atlantic. But when the Andes Mountains arose, carrying up northern South America like the floor of a vast elevator, this sea was dumped out into the Atlantic, and on its fertile inclined bed sprang up the twisted and matted jungles in which explorers are easily lost even to this day. Millions of the inhabitants of the country were destroyed in this cataclysm, and the dank and fetid jungle growths quickly choked and obliterated the ruins of those ancient cities. Here and there remains can be found which offer no small treasure to the archaeologist.

¶ Because they existed in such remote antiquity, however, we are not especially interested in them. We get most of our culture and our theological notions from the ideas of the people of Atlantis.

In our next lecture we will proceed to reconstruct this Atlantean life, beginning with the testimony of its flora and fauna or plant and animal life, the evidence of which is so overwhelming.